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moon at the horizon appears nearer, we must suppose that two contradictory judgments can take place in the same mind at the same time:—first, the moon at the horizon is more distant and therefore is seen larger, and second, the moon is larger and therefore nearer.

By means of an experiment with stereoscopic images obtained by convergence and divergence, Claparède found that the image of divergence which is judged further away and therefore seen larger, at times appeared nearer than the image of convergence, thus proving the possibility of two contradictory judgments taking place at the same time.

But even though this be so, the hypothesis seems improbable and Claparède is led to look for the cause of the illusion in another sphere, in the region of affection rather than of mere perception. Our affective attitude in perceiving the moon at the horizon differs from that in perceiving the moon at the zenith. In the first case we regard the moon as a terrestrial object either because it is not at first recognized or because it is in the terrestrial zone. Now objects in the terrestrial zone interest us more than objects in the sky. This change in importance we translate into a change in size. Because the moon attracts more attention at the horizon, we see it larger.

To establish this factor, Claparède experimented with a picture in which two moons appear, one at the horizon, the other at the zenith, and caused each to disappear in turn by means of a small black disk put over it. Fourteen out of twenty persons who observed the picture got the illusion of the moon at the horizon as larger. Here neither distance, form of the sky, direction of the glance could play the least rôle. The affective factor must have been the only one operative to cause the illusion.

But fourteen affirmative judgments out of twenty is not sufficient to establish any conclusion. The outcome of the paper has been simply to leave the problem richer by two unproved hypotheses.

Bryn Mawr College.

V. ROBINSON.

Die Schätzung von Bewegungsgrößen bei Voderarmbewegungen. ROSWELL P. ANGIER. *Zeits. f. Psy.*, 1905, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 429-447.

The movements studied were of the elbow joint only, with the arm moving horizontally. The movements compared were always in the same direction and between objective limits. The distances varied between 9.2 cm. and 10.8 cm. with one of the two distances compared always 10 cm. Angier was the only subject. Several series of experiments were made (always with closed eyes) to test the influence on the discrimination sensibility of differences in rapidity, in resistance, in position of the starting points of the movements compared and also to compare the precision of judgment in active and in passive movements.

His results are summarized as follows: The precision with which length of movement is estimated (at least in the case of the experimenter) is affected neither by resistance nor by change in the position of the arm (provided new muscles be not brought into play), nor yet by the passivity of the movement. A constant error is, however, introduced when the velocity of the comparison movement is made greater than that of the standard. In that case, the comparison movement is overestimated in 92% of the wrong judgments. For passive movements the proportion rises to 94%. In these comparisons the standard movement was made at a rate called 'natural' by the author.

The conclusions of previous experimenters agree with these, or at least do not contradict them, with regard to resistance, position and passivity. On the question of velocity, however, Delabarre and Loeb

reached directly opposite conclusions. They found that quickly made movements were underestimated. Falk affirmed that the velocity was without influence on the judgment of length.

In attempting to account for the constant error due to velocity, Angier remarks that it cannot be due to the stronger muscular contraction which takes place in swifter movements, since the same error appears when the movements are passive. He finds the source of the error in the effect of the greater momentum of the rapidly moving arm. On coming in contact with the limiting objects, a sort of rebound takes place, the outcome of which is an 'irradiation of stimulus' in the joint, hence the overestimation. But, however one may account for the velocity-results of Angier, his experiments as well as those of his predecessors (Bloch, Kramer Moskiewicz, and Falk), confirm the conclusion of Goldscheider that the judgment of length of movement depends essentially upon joint-sensations.

The investigations of Angier and of his predecessors leave much to be desired on the score of accuracy in the determination of the velocity. Angier used a metronome to time himself; the others apparently did the best they could without the help of any apparatus. Further progress in the study of constant velocity-errors will depend, it seems, upon a method which will make possible exact measurement of the rate of motion and upon a wider range of experimentation with regard to length and direction of the movements compared.

Bryn Mawr College.

JAMES H. LEUBA.

Sex and Society, studies in the social psychology of sex. By W. I. THOMAS. University of Chicago Press, 1907. pp. 325.

The nine papers here printed are essentially disconnected, having all been previously printed in journals, most of them in the American Journal of Sociology. They are of extremely different degrees of merit. In the chapter on the psychology of modesty and clothing, the author shows a regrettable ignorance of the best literature on the subject, although he makes one or two interesting and novel suggestions. The adventurous character of women is made up of certain reflections of the author and is the most original chapter in the book. In the mind of man and the lower races again the author shows strange ignorance of the best literature upon this subject, although some of his suggestions are fresh. The chapters on the relations between sex, primitive industry and morality are interesting compends. As a whole the author shows a unique combination of freshness of thought and partial scholarship that is rather characteristic of what is popularly thought to be the Western type of mind. Here, he glides smoothly over waters, the depth of which he does not dream and his remarks are trite and commonplace in the extreme. A few pages later, he drops suggestions that are well calculated to stimulate new thought. The author probably made no effort to cover in any systematic way the ground designated by his title. The critic is therefore somewhat baffled between a desire to congratulate and praise and the sense that he ought to censure. The title of the book is suggestive of far more than it contains and this leaves the writer and the publisher somewhat open to the suspicion of being unduly anxious to produce something that would sell.

Die Abstammung des Menschen und die Begingungen seiner Entwicklung Für Naturforscher Artze und gebildete Laien dargestellt von DR. MORITZ ALSBERG. T. G. Fisher, Cassel, 1902. pp. 248.

The writer seeks to show that there can be no doubt of a former diluvial man of low culture, quite distinct from modern races. Man is not at the head of the animal kingdom in all parts of his organiza-